

# Chicago Elects Daley

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, April 6.—Powered by strong labor and Negro support, the Democratic Party swept the city elections here yesterday, electing Richard J. Daley as the new mayor.

In what was considered labor's biggest political effort in Chicago, the AFL, CIO and independent unions swung their weight into the drive to defeat the Republican candidate after helping to eliminate incumbent Mayor Kennelly in the Democratic primary.

In the City Council runoff races, a fifth Negro alderman, Sidney Jones, was elected, and the Democrats increased their strength in the 50-man City Council from 34 to 39.

With 1,300,000 Chicagoans voting, Daley's margin over Republican Robert E. Merriam was 127,000. However, Daley was actually the low man on the Democratic ticket, with his mate running far ahead of him.

Daley was most vulnerable because of his identification as a leader of the Democratic machine. However, he did take a strong pro-labor stand on many issues during the campaign, and pledged to bring greater trade union representation into city bodies and affairs.

Behind the defeated Republican candidate, Merriam, the made its strongest bid for power in 24 years. This was the first time that the GOP had picked out a demagogic candidate with a "liberal" record and a background of independence from machine politics.

However, the voting indicated that Merriam was considered as a front for the ultra-reactionary GOP organization here in its effort to recapture the City Hall and to swing Chicago into the Republican column for the 1956 elections.

The election here was considered as indicating a trend for 1956, particularly in that it strengthened the people's coalition which expresses itself mainly through the Democratic Party.

Joseph Germano, president of the State CIO, said that Chicago labor had probably worked more intensively for Daley's election than in any previous campaign.

The CIO unions here concentrated on canvassing in the wards and at shop gates. CIO-PAC organizations were set up in most of the city's wards.

The AFL also conducted some precinct work. But most of its efforts went into large local union-sponsored meeting for Daley, as well as radio appeals. It was estimated that the CIO and AFL raised \$250,000 in behalf of the Democratic ticket.

Merriam had the support of big business, and of three of the four Chicago newspapers, including the reactionary Chicago Tribune. These forces backed Kennelly for reelection last February. When Kennelly was defeated these forces swung behind Merriam.

## FCC Commission Asks Ban on Sadism on TV

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Commissioner Frieda B. Hennock proposed today that the Federal Communications Commission refuse licenses to radio and television stations that pour out a "constant deluge of crime, brutality, sadism and outright murder."

## 23 More Days

Ben Davis has 23 more days to serve in Iron City Jail.

Have you written to him? He may receive unlimited mail at:

Allegheny County Jail, Ross Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

# Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXXII, No. 69  
(8 Pages)

New York, Thursday, April 7, 1955  
Price 10 Cents

On the Inside

Churchill's Retirement

See Page 5

A Look at the Ford Assembly Line

See Page 8

# Records Shows Carney Lied When He Denied War Talk

## Disclose New Trickery To Bar May Day Rally

The shocking disclosure that two permits had been granted to the 14 Street Businessmen's Association for all-day use of Union Square both on April 30 and May 1, was blasted yesterday as the "most flagrant assault upon labor's rights in its traditional May Day site that New York has even seen."

The charge was made at a press conference called by the Provisional Workers and People's Committee for May Day 1955, where Committee spokesmen made public the discovery of a second permit granted by the Park Department to the employer group.

On March 10, the Provisional Committee filed formal application for Union Square Park for labor's April 30 May Day Demonstration for Peace, Jobs, and Democracy. On March 17 the Park Department denied the application on the grounds that "another organization" had been previously granted use of the Square for April 30 from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

The Provisional Committee discovered yesterday that the Park Department's collusion with the employers had gone so far as to include the granting of a second all-day permit for May 1 to the same group.

Committee spokesmen said that thousands of telegrams had been sent last week to Mayor Wagner by rank and file trade unionists, urging him to intervene.

The Provisional Committee said yesterday, "It is inconceivable to us that Mayor Wagner can now fail to act upon this new information fully exposing this act of double collusion to deprive New York trade unionists of their traditional May Day rights at Union Square."

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—The Evening Bulletin today printed a stenographic report showing that Admiral Robert B. Carney, chief of naval operations, predicted an attack on Matsu by mid-April, at the "background dinner" last March 24. This gave the lie to Carney who told a Senate appropriations subcommittee yesterday, that he did not make such a statement which aroused nationwide concern. His denial was attributed here to pressure from the Eisenhower administration which had been upset by public indignation.



ADMIRAL CARNEY

## McC Demands 'Perjury' Trial Of Stassen

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis) today accused Harold E. Stassen of "perjury" in statements before the Senate Permanent Investigating subcommittee, and demanded that Stassen's testimony be sent to the Justice Department.

McCarthy said Stassen "lied under oath" when he told the subcommittee that two subcommittee staff members in 1953 made transcripts when they conducted preliminary questioning of staff members for the Foreign Operations Administration which Stassen heads.

The flare-up came as the subcommittee questioned Stassen about his agency's handling of a

(Continued on Page 8)

## UE Pickets Arrested For Blocking Train

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., April 6. — Two pickets who laid down on a railroad track to block a train coming out of the struck plant of Landers, Frary and Clark here, were arrested and booked on charges of breach of peace, it was learned today.

A diesel engine was pulling out three box cars, one of them filled with Landers electrical products.

This was the latest incident in the ten-day walkout of 2,000 workers, members of Local 207, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers. Ranks remain solid and the walkout of the unaffiliated UE here has the backing of every AFL and CIO union in the city, including the AFL's Central Labor Union and the International Association of Machinists, a union that often clashes with the UE.

The city's unions formed a United Labor Committee in support of the strike and seek a fair settlement, including Francis W. O'Brien, president of the CLU.

Only the IUE-CIO, through its international representative in Hartford, Martin J. Hogan, issued strikebreaking and red-baiting statements against the union. The attacks subsided in face of the solidarity of all labor in the area.

Following the company's move to ship out products, UE's strike committee announced permission for watchmen and boilermen to enter the plant was withdrawn.

## MASS PICKET LINE

The plant is mass-picketed every morning at the nine gates with a round-the-clock picket line continuing with scheduled picket squads.

The strike over wages, holidays with pay, a fair employment practices clause, the union shop and other issues, began March 28, although negotiations for a settlement have dragged since December.

The United Labor Committee had at first sought to help bring a settlement, but when the company's defiant attitude made that impossible, the committee declared its support of the strikers. One of its first acts after the strike took effect was to dispatch a letter under O'Brien's signature to the Mayor, sharply critical of his indifference on the issues in the strike and his emphasis on "order" although he campaigned as a friend of labor when elected last year.

The Mayor was told that the welfare of thousands of people depending on Landers employment was involved. The Mayor claimed that neither the employers nor the union asked for his intervention. Meanwhile in Hartford a meeting of the State Board of Mediation with strikers' and employer representatives was scheduled today.

## Upstate N. Y. Gets Into Sub Drive

New York's capital area—taking in such highly industrialized cities as Utica, Rome, Schenectady, Troy, Amsterdam, Gloversville—is showing signs of life in the Worker-Daily Worker circulation campaign. Worker supporters there came through yesterday with 16 combination subs and another 3 for The Worker.

"Our aim is to reach every present reader whose sub has just expired or about to expire, and a number of former readers whom we expect to win back, by May Day," a spokesman for the Freedom of the Press Committee in the area told us.

A worthwhile aim, and they can do it, too.

Reports from Buffalo indicate that there, too, action to expand

circulation is developing. So upstate, who have been pretty much sitting out the campaign to date, are getting started. With the subs received yesterday, they've now get in 89 Worker subs out of a goal of 300; and 61 for the Daily Worker out of a goal of 200. They've been holding up the works for the state.

In the state as a whole, some 6474 Worker subs have been turned in thus far, or 97 percent of the goal of 6,700. For the Daily Worker, 1,000 subs have come in, or 92 percent of the goal. Manhattanites and Brooklynites have each gone 3 percent above their Worker goal figures while the Manhattanites are 10 percent above the D.W. far-

get, and Brooklynites 2 percent above.

Queens and Bronx are still behind the goals, however. Queens campaigners have 938 Worker subs, with 72 to go to reach their goal; and 135 Daily Worker subs, leaving them with 15 to go.

Bronxites have in 1,113 Worker subs, or 87 short; and 76 for the D.W., or 24 short. Both areas expect that when all returns are in for the end of the week, they should be on top of their goals.

Other subs received these past couple of days include batches from New Haven, Camden, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, South Bend, Lorain and Minneapolis.



# China Has Right To Free Formosa, Cardenas Asserts

MEXICO CITY, April 6.—The foremost living Mexican, ex-President Lazaro Cardenas, has declared that the Chinese People's Republic is entitled to liberate Formosa and the coastal islands that belong to it. In an interview in the widely circulated conservative magazine, *Impacto*, General Cardenas also condemned the use of the atomic bomb.

Cardenas, who was President from 1934 to 1940, is universally revered by the Mexican people as the man who launched a great land reform program, encouraged trade unionism and expropriated the U. S. and British trusts that owned the nation's oil industry. During his presidency he supported the world struggle against fascism and gave asylum to thousands of anti-fascist Spanish and German refugees.

The ex-President's statements were made in the course of an informal talk with Antonio Rodriguez, noted critic and novelist. Concerning the Formosa crisis Cardenas said:

"China has a right to liberate its islands and to establish autonomy throughout its entire territory. This is the same right that we would want for ourselves if any of our Pacific or Gulf islands were occupied by foreign forces or those opposed to our government."

The discussion of the war danger in the Far East led to the question of the atomic bomb. Cardenas said:

"The country which uses that instrument of destruction and is the first to drop the atomic bomb on open cities will lose the right



LAZARO CARDENAS

to be considered democratic and to pose as the paladin of noble and humane ideals."

The former President was asked to comment on the charge that he had "protected" the Mexican Communist Party.

"That's absolutely false," he said. "We respected its activity because ours was a government of law and because that party is, according to its program, a democratic party which seeks the progress of the country. But we never gave it any special protection."

## Hatoyama Faces Ouster for Foreign Policy 'Blunders'

TOKYO, April 6.—The powerful Left Socialists today threatened a motion of no confidence against the government for its "blunder" over plans for Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu's mission to Washington.

Mosaburo Suzuki, chairman of

### No H-Bombs for Japan

TOKYO, April 6.—Prime minister Ichiro Hatoyama said yesterday Japan had no need for H-bombs for defense and he doubted whether the U.S. would ask to store any in Japan.

the Left Socialists, charged Japan's international prestige was lowered by the U.S. rejection of the foreign minister's visit. He said the no confidence motion may be introduced when parliament returns from its present recess.

The Right as well as the Left

Socialists also considered presenting a joint resolution to the lower house foreign affairs committee tomorrow warning the government about its conduct of foreign affairs.

U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told Shigemitsu Sunday this was not an opportune time for him to visit Washington.

TOKYO, April 6.—Japanese officials were stunned today by the USSR's refusal to hold peace talks in New York. Prime Minister Ichiro Hatoyama said the latest Soviet note proposed the talks be held either here or in Moscow.

Later, Hatoyama told the foreign affairs committee of the lower house of parliament that he did not think Japan should insist on New York as the site for the talks, but said the Soviet note should be given "careful consideration."

## Unionists Hail Kefauver for Blast at War Party

CHICAGO, April 6.—Two thousand five hundred members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union here have congratulated Senator Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) for his speech last week pillorying the "war party" in Washington.

The members of the union, Chicago Amalgamated Local

475, were "greatly moved and heartened" by the speech, the union officers said in a letter to Kefauver. It expressed a "responsible, sane and patriotic view in the interest of peace in the Far East," they said. It represented was "what was in the hearts" of "plain working men and women."

In another letter the union congratulated Rep. Charles A. Boyle for a speech in Congress warning of the dangers of the H-bomb.

Both letters were signed by Robert Bey, president, James Pinta, business manager, and James H. Durkin, international representative.

## UN Acts on Passover Eve To Get Facts on Israel Charge

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 6.—The UN Security Council today heard Israel's charges of "a mounting tide" of Egyptian attacks and then voted to call for a report by the Mixed Armistice Commission on the recent incidents at the troubled Gaza border.

Meeting on the eve of the Passover Holiday which celebrates the escape of the Jews from the Egyptian Pharaohs, Israel's Abba Eban listed a series of assaults beginning with the Egyptian invasion of an Israeli wedding celebration at Patis on March 24.

Presiding as this month's Council president was Soviet delegate Arkady Sobolev. The nature of the deliberations tended to confirm the statement Sobolev made in the previous discussion of the Israeli-Egyptian crisis, that this trouble is a result of the Western efforts to enlist the middle eastern countries in their military blocs. At that time, too, Sobolev suggested that Israel's complaints about Egyptian aggression should be heard as well as Egyptian complaints against Israel.

Although the UN Council took up this question just 10 days ago and voted to condemn the Israeli attack in Gaza it did not go to the roots of the difficulty or seek to promote a basic peaceful solution.

Egypt's delegate Omar Loutfi said at today's meeting he did not intend to reply to Eban's charges until he had the necessary information at his disposal. However he made a number of counter charges about Israeli attacks.

Eban replied that the differences between the charges of the two countries is that six of the Israeli complaints have been confirmed by the Mixed Armistice Commission and none of the Egyptian charges were confirmed.

### Oklahoma Vote Deals Blow to School Bias

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 6.—Oklahoma voters yesterday approved overwhelmingly a state constitutional amendment abolishing the state's dual school finance system for white and Negro children.

The amendment repeals a county-wide property tax for Negro schools and substitutes another for all schools.

The change brings the state school financial structure into line with the U. S. Supreme Court mandate outlawing segregation.



A. A. SOBOLEV

## West Sends Soviets Note On Austria

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The U. S., Britain and France today sent a note to the Soviet Union which attempted to bring influence to bear on the Soviets' treaty talks with Austria scheduled for next week. The talks will be held in Moscow between Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov and Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab.

The western Big Three said they have followed Soviet-Austrian exchanges closely. From these exchanges, they said, "it appears that the Soviet Government may now have certain clarifications to offer regarding their policy toward Austria, in particular on the question of independence and sovereignty of that country."

The declaration said the Big Three hope the Moscow talks will produce "useful clarifications" of the Soviet's position.

"... If the Soviet government should offer proposals which hold clear promise of the restoration of freedom and independence to Austria, these could appropriately be discussed by the four ambassadors in Vienna with the participation of the Austrian government," the three powers said.

## -briefs-

### Racists Quit UNESCO

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 6.—The Government announced yesterday it has decided to withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Minister of External Affairs Eric H. Louw said the government acted as a result of criticism of South African racial policies at the recent UNESCO meeting.

### New Saigon Truce

SAIGON, April 6.—Gen. J. Lawton Collins, President Eisenhower's special envoy, won a seven-day truce today between Indochina's rebellious sects and pro-American premier Ngo Dinh Diem.

### Zahedi to Quit

TEHRAN, Iran, April 6.—Premier Fazlollah Zahedi will leave for Germany tomorrow for medical treatment and will resign when he gets there, informed sources said today.

Finance minister Ali Amini was expected to act as premier temporarily, but highest court sources said court minister Hossein Ala will be appointed premier in about a month even though he, too, is ill.

### Chile Phone Rate Up

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 6.—The Chilean Telephone Co., a subsidiary of the International Telephone & Telegraph Co., was authorized today to increase its service rates by more than 60 percent.

### Brazil Cabinet Quits

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 6.—Brazil President Joao Cafe Filho was reported to have received resignations from all members of his cabinet. Presidential elections are scheduled for October.

### Pakistan Gets Bid

KARACHI, April 6.—The Pakistani Foreign Office announced today that Turkey and Iraq have invited Pakistan to join the Turkey-Iraq defense pact, which Britain joined earlier this week.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the invitation is under study.

### Still Hold Truant

BERLIN, April 6.—U. S. High Commissioner James B. Conant has rejected another Soviet demand for the return of Valery Lysikov, a 17-year-old Russian schoolboy found in West Berlin. U. S. officials said today. G. M. Pushkin, Soviet high commissioner, stated the Russian youth, at an interview in American headquarters with his father and mother, said he wished to return home but was afraid.

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov also demanded return of the youth in a note to U. S. Ambassador to Moscow Charles E. Bohlen Monday.

## Peron Indicates Move to Separate Church and State

BUENOS AIRES, April 6.—President Juan D. Peron yesterday summoned his ambassador to the Vatican home for consulting amid developments indicating that legal separation of the church and state in Argentina may not be far off.

A government announcement said merely that Ambassador Carlos Maria Oliva Velez had been recalled for "consultations."

Observers believed that the summoning of a National Constituent Assembly to repeal Article Two of the 1949 Constitution may be imminent. The article states that "The Federal Government upholds the Roman Catholic Apostolic Church."

Democracia, leading Peronist

morning newspaper, charged editorially yesterday that the Catholic Church is in "frank rebellion" against the Argentine state.

Critica, leading afternoon Peronist newspaper, demanded editorially that the Catholic Church be deprived of its present favored status as the state church.

"Separation of church and state and the elimination from the national budget of unproductive appropriations which are pocketed by the bishops would benefit every Argentine," it said.

In Vatican City, the Vatican newspaper *Osservatore Romano* said Argentina is a "totalitarian" state, whose ethics are divorced from Christianity.

In Eva Peron, Buenos Aires

provincial capital, Father Hector R. Federico, 33, Argentine citizen, was brought to trial on charges of "disrespect" of President Peron for a sermon delivered last Sunday.

Archbishop Nicolas Fasolino of Santa Fe filed a protest with the Foreign Ministry, which also handles religious matters, against recent reduction of religious holidays by the government.

Archbishop Fasolino was described by President Peron in his Nov. 10 speech as "an open enemy of the government." He was one of the few prelates Peron actually mentioned by name in his speech criticizing the clergy for meddling in politics.



PRESIDENT PERON



## State Housing Witchhunt Bill Killed

ALBANY, April 6.—A so-called "loyalty" housing bill which had been passed unanimously in the Assembly was killed in the Senate City Affairs Committee in the final hours of the Legislature last Saturday.

The measure, sponsored by Assemblyman John DiLeonardo, Queens Republican, would have barred from all future publicly-aided housing any tenant who belonged to an organization on the Board of Regents "subversive" list. The bill had been reported in the Daily Worker last Monday as having passed the Senate.

There was much confusion over the fate of the bill because conflicting accounts on the last day of the session had the measure favorably reported out of committee, but it was not listed on the Legislative calendar. A measure not on the calendar cannot be called up for a vote, and since this was the day of adjournment it would have been impossible for the DiLeonardo bill to have been considered. But some veteran Legislative observers, versed in the sleight-of-hand magic of political legerdemain in Albany in the last hours of a session, had prematurely—and inadvertently—listed it as adopted.

## Jail 4 Brothers 2d Time for Not Answering Draft

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 6.—Four brothers from the little farm community of Bruno, Minn., surrendered to the U. S. Marshal's office here last week to begin serving their second jail terms for conscientious objection to military service.

Joel, Orin, Paul and Sidney Doty served from 18 to 24 months in Federal Penitentiaries for failing to register for the draft in 1951 during the Korean War. Upon their release they were registered without their consent by prison officials, and were then indicted for failing to report for induction.

The Doty brothers said, in a public statement, that they are essentially being jailed twice for the same offense.

## Democrats Lead in Michigan Elections

DETROIT, April 6.—Democrats moved back into the lead for all partisan offices in the Michigan spring election today when 10 previously unreported precincts sent in their returns.

Lynn Bartlett, Democratic candidate for superintendent of public instruction, moved 1,886 votes ahead of incumbent Republican Clair Taylor.

For a post on the State Board of Agriculture, Connor Smith, Democrat, moved 5,339 votes in front of Dale Stafford, highest Republican candidate for the two vacant seats on the board which governs Michigan State College. William Baker, Democrat, was far in front of both Stafford and Connor in the race for the second seat.

The new returns also moved Democratic-sponsored Supreme Court candidate Eugene Black 8,261 votes ahead of D. Hale Brake.

## Belgium Okays Pacts

BRUSSELS, April 6.—Belgium completed ratification of the Paris agreements on German rearmament today when the Senate approved the pacts by 142 to two, with one abstention.

The lower house of Parliament approved the treaties last Jan. 20.

# Bridges Tells West Coast Dockers of Talks with ILA for Working Together



HARRY BRIDGES

LONG BEACH, Cal., April 6.—Harry Bridges told the 250 delegates to the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union convention here that he had met with officers of the East Coast longshoremen, and that there was agreement that "at least the two organizations could work together."

In his speech, the president of the ILWU said he felt there was a better outlook for work with the International Longshoremen's Association than any time in 20 years and that the prospects are for a better relationship.

The report of the officers submitted to the delegates by Secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt said that the immediate object was a "mutually beneficial relationship (with the ILA) on collective bargaining."

"This will help bring the day closer when all longshoremen and

other waterfront workers, terminal warehouse workers are united in one national union" the report continued.

Bridges denied, however, that there had been any merger talks or discussions for affiliation with the Teamsters. He said further, to the cheers of the delegates, that there is nothing to rumors that he plans to retire. If he quits, said Bridges, it will be "the hard way."

"If you want him out, throw him out," he said, emphasizing that the ILWU is a rank and file union and will stay rank and file whether it remains independent or

merges with others.

"We are not running from anything and we are not running to anything," he went on. "There is no 'for sale' sign on this union. We are not joining anyone as yet. We have no plan and, anyhow, you know who will determine those plans. We are still doing business at the same old stand unless this convention determines otherwise."

Bridges emphasized, however, that the ILWU is willing to discuss unity proposals with other unions. As to the Teamsters, who according to rumors are interested in establishing a marine department through a merger with the longshoremen, Bridges said, they know where to find the ILWU's officers if they want to discuss the subject.

Both Bridges and the report of the officers welcomed the CIO-AFL merger developments, and pointed to some of the positive aspects.

Bridges and the officers' report lashed out strongly at the sabre-rattlers and the campaign to force "conformance" upon the union through the thought-control and "security" laws. Bridges warned that the anti-labor campaign is today more subtle than in former days, with the immediate aim not the destruction of unions but elimination of unions of the ILWU type. He cited the 1954 "Communist control Act" as aimed primarily at progressive-led unions, to conform, to be silent," said Bridges.

He spoke of the union's fight against the million-dollar judgement against the union to Juneau Spruce; the case of Jack Hall, Hawaii leader of the union, sentenced to five years on Smith Act charges; his own case, and the Taft-Hartley affidavit case of Hugh Bryson.

The convention later, responding to the position of the officers, passed a resolution sharply rapping the government's anti-labor drive in the guise of "anti-subversion," and pledging full support to the defense of the union's cases.

"Our objectives clear," declared the ILWU. "We must hang on to our refusal to let any government board, politician, judge or agency—or any other force outside the union—determine our policies or lay down the rule for our operation."

Bridges, and the officers' report, laid much stress on the fight for peace.

"Only through the negotiation of all outstanding issues and agreed upon simultaneous disarmament will the war danger be reduced and the interest of the common people everywhere be served," said the report.

The report rapped the intervention in Guatemala to set up a reactionary regime in place of a popular government, denounced the policy of backing Chiang Kai-shek, and strongly opposed West German rearmament.

## Steel Locals Deluge National Office with Pay Rise Demands

PITTSBURGH, April 6.—The general office of the 1,200,000-member United Steelworkers of America here is reported "deluged" with resolutions from locals pressing for a substantial wage increase in the wage reopener soon to be negotiated in the industry.

The negotiations in steel—limited only to wages on a reopener—will begin around June 1, just about the point where the deadline reached in the negotiations between the United Auto Workers and General Motors and Ford.

The recent meeting of the executive board of the USA set the stage for bargaining, but the specific demand will be made known when the union's 200-man wage policy committee meets some time before negotiations begin with U.S. Steel, pattern-setter for the industry.

A spur to the pressure for a wage raise from the locals is the current brisk activity in steel, with the running at about 95 percent of capacity, substantially above 2,000,000 tons weekly. Last year, when the steel union negotiated a rise of five cents an hour plus some fringes to a total of some 10 cents an hour, the industry was down to less than two thirds of capacity, and unemployment was estimated at more than 200,000, with nearly as many more on short weeks.

But while productivity has soared to new records, and the industry's output is at new records, the number employed is less by at least 70,000 than last year, the union's experts point out. Auto-

mation, far from making more jobs, as claimed by Benjamin Fairless, president of U.S. Steel, is cutting employment.

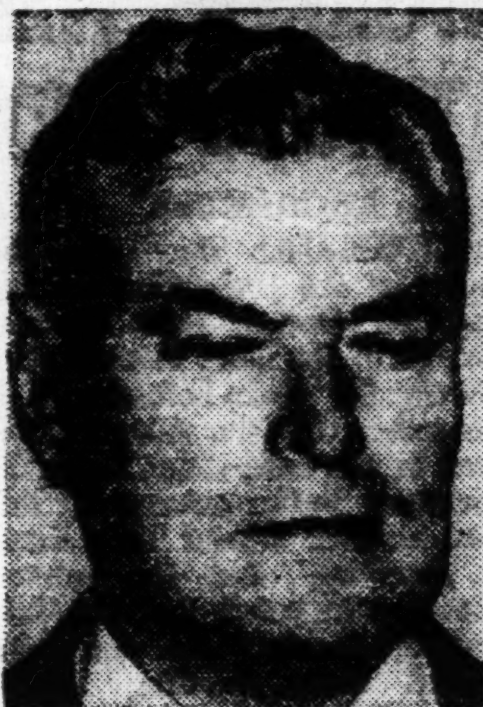
David J. McDonald, president of the USA, is faced with a test on several counts, as he moves towards negotiations:

- He must come up to what the UAW is expected to gain, because the auto union's fight is drawing interest among the rank and file in steel, and McDonald's own personal prestige in rivalry with Walter Reuther is at stake.

- He must meet the widespread dissatisfaction in the union over his "partnership" with the steel executives, dramatized by his joint tour of plants with Fairless. If he doesn't show a big gain, the "mutual trust" idea, as he calls his union outlook, will be totally discredited.

- He must make a good showing in the light of his own frequently-stated support for the automation now sweeping many steel plants provided the workers share the benefits. He can hardly evade that issue in the coming talks.

- He must "bring home the bacon" in face of the sharp factional challenge he faces in his own executive board, nine of whose members recently voted against



DAVID McDONALD

his choice of Howard R. Hague, an administration assistant, for the vacancy left by the death of vice-president James Thimmes.

Immediately after the 1955 bargaining, the union's board decided, a referendum vote is to be taken to fill the post permanently, with a strong campaign building up for Joseph Molony, New York regional director of the union, for the post held by McDonald's man Hague. The outcome of the negotiations may prove decisive in the election.

Hurry, reader, hurry!  
Only a short time left!  
May Day greeting deadline — April 15.

## CIO Store Union Preparing Big Washington Wage Floor Delegation

Local unions of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union are in the midst of preparations to send delegations to Washington April 19, in nationwide union mobilization for minimum wage legislation.

The two major demands of the mass delegation are: to raise the federal minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour, and to amend the law to cover employees of retail and department stores of many food processing plants.

Indications are that there will be an "excellent turnout," according to the union newspaper, RWDSU Record, in its current issue, with an estimated 300 members coming to Washington from at least 13 states.

"Size of the turnout in April 15

will count for a lot," The Record says. "The more delegates we have, the more we can impress our Congressmen, and the better our chances will be."

This RWDSU mobilization is one of the major labor campaigns now being organized in the country on the issue of minimum wage legislation and for broadening coverage under the law which is of immediate concern to millions of workers in many industries.

Macy's Department Store Employees Local 1, now voting on affiliation to the RWDSU, may send as many as 50 or more to Washington, according to president Sam Kovenetsky.

The New York and New Jersey delegations will be traveling

to Washington on special Penn RR trains, and are expected to rally a total of 200 or more members.

Delegations will be coming from Chicago, Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Rocky Mountain states, North Carolina, Connecticut, Alabama and other areas.

In a letter to all members of the RWDSU, published in the March 20 issue of the Record, president Max Greenberg not only called on every local union to "send as many officers and members as it possibly can to Washington on that day" but also suggested that "members of other unions, local ministers and other people" in the community be invited to join the local delegations as well.

## Correction

We regret the error which appeared in the story yesterday on the Hotel Trades Council Conference, 2nd paragraph on Page 3. As a result of a line dropping out in the printing, the meaning of the paragraph was changed.

It should have read — "The Conference voted unanimously to constitute the 400 delegates elected by the workers, together with the union officials, as the Wage Negotiations Policy Committee."

Is your May Day Greeting in? Deadline is April 15.



## Appeals Judges Express Doubts But Sustain 'Immunity' Device

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Each a renegade or paid informer, of the three U. S. Court of Appeals judges who on Monday sustained punishment thus decreed cannot the legality of the immunity laws satisfy either the needs or the passed by Congress last year ad-ideology of a democratic country mitted, in effect, that its consti-committed to respect and toler-tutionality was not established. ation for dissident minorities."

This law was passed to permit the jailing of witchhunt victims by denying them the protection of the Fifth Amendment, through offering them "immunity."

Chief Judge Charles E. Clark said he concurred "regretfully" in the decision.

"The steady and now precipitate erosion of the Fifth Amendment," he said, "seems to me to have gone far beyond anything within the conception of those Justices of the Supreme Court who by the narrowest of margins first gave support to the trend in the Eighteen Nineties."

Judge Jerome N. Frank, who wrote the decision, said he had not foreclosed on the new questions raised by the defense.

He said that if the immunity law was to be declared unconstitutional on the grounds which the defense raised, it would have to be done by the Supreme Court.

Judge Clarence Galston concurred that if the matter were one of first impression, he could easily reach the conclusion that the immunity statute was in effect a short-cut legislative statute amending the Fifth Amendment. He reached a different conclusion, he said, because of legal precedents.

The Court of Appeals decision affirmed a six-month contempt of court sentence imposed on William Ludwag Ullman, a former government employee.

Ullman was a victim of Elizabeth Bentley, one of the Department of Justice's stool-pigeon stable. In refusing to answer questions before a grand jury, Ullman contended that the government was using the immunity law as a device to entrap him in a perjury charge.

Judge Clark said, also in his decision:

"Serious commentators have found this new statute peculiarly disturbing in policy and law." He said "it undermines and so far forth nullifies . . . the principle that the individual shall not be forced to condemn himself." This latter principle is violated, he said, in the "systems we condemn."

"Realistically viewed," Clark said, "there is much in the defendant's contention that at the end of the road is a charge of perjury supported by the oath of

He intimidated the immunity law was a worthless defense against self-incrimination.

"Practically, we know, no formal immunity can protect a minority deviator from society's dooms when he departs from its norms."

## LYL Dinner-Dance Saturday To Honor Joseph Bucholt

Joseph Bucholt, New York State youth leader, will be guest of honor at a buffet dinner-dance sponsored by the N. Y. Labor Youth League Saturday evening in the Yugoslav-American Home, 405 West 41 Street.

The affair marks the farewell to Bucholt, former LYL state chairman, from the field of youth activities. More than 500 LYL members and friends are expected to attend.

Bucholt, 34, has been an LYL leader since the organization's inception almost six years ago. He has served as state chairman since 1951.

Bucholt, who first became active in youth activities at the age of 14, served in the armed forces during World War II and attained the rank of first lieutenant.

Upon the completion of service, he assumed a leadership post in the American Youth for Democracy. In May 1949, he was a delegate at the LYL founding conference.

The dinner-dance will feature an original musical revue by members of the Queens teen-age division.

Dinner-dance tickets may be obtained at the State LYL office, 159 West 23 Street, or at local LYL clubrooms.

## 'WORKER' WELL RECEIVED AT AUTO UNION CONVENTION

By A. KRCHMAREK

CLEVELAND, March 31.—The impact of the convention here of the CIO United Auto Workers was felt in the labor movement of this city for weeks beforehand. It was reflected in the mounting ferment in the auto shops especially—bursting forth occasionally into open conflict around such issues as speed-up. And the workers generally expected that the convention should do something around these pressing issues—automation and speed-up.

Weeks before, we had distributed thousands of special auto supplements of The Worker dealing with the main convention issues. These were distributed at the plant gates of some of the major auto shops, had an exceptionally warm reception and stirred much discussion throughout the plants.

Nine of us undertook to distribute some 1,500 copies of The Worker to the delegates. Ordinarily this was not too much of an undertaking, but the weather complicated the task.

The day before the convention a terrific blizzard and snowstorm hit Cleveland and continued into the next day, piling up nine inches of snow.

The Public Auditorium where the convention was being held is on a bluff overlooking Lake Erie and the fury of the wind and the storm is much greater there. But we decided to go ahead with the distribution.

Three of the older members of the crew understandably did not show up. But the remaining six did the job fully. The work of our group in distributing The Worker in the teeth of the swirling blizzard and bitter cold evoked considerable comment from the several thousand delegates as they hurried into the warm hall inside. The comments were generally appreciative and even grudgingly complimentary. Many remarked, "Nothing seems to stop these people."

We were hailed from a distance, "Well, the Daily Worker is on the job today," and we responded cheerily, "Here it is. Come and

## Denver Defense Hits Attempt To Prejudice Jury by Excerpts

DENVER, April 6.—"The trouble with this case is that the government is trying to make a conspiracy out of a mass movement."

This argument, by William Hodges, dean of the Denver bar and senior member of the court-appointed defense team in the Denver Smith act trial, came in the first week of testimony by John Lautner, of the Justice Department's discredited professional informer system.

To admit Lautner's testimony, Hodges argued, is to "commit an offense not against these defendants alone but against the whole system of jurisprudence as we know it."

Despite these, and other strenuous defense objections, the prosecution has used Lautner's testimony to introduce quotations taken out of context from Marxist books and documents unconnected with the defendants.

Lautner rattled off names and meetings in which he claims to have participated as much as 30 years ago. Quotations from the program of the Sixth Congress of the Communist International (which occurred more than 25 years ago when, as defense attorneys pointed out "most of the defendants were still babes"), writings about the Russian revolution of 1917, and various Marxist books were admitted in evidence.

The testimony was tailored to get it. Hot off the griddle."

There was much joshing back and forth but in a friendly spirit, in the way workers josh each other in the shop. No one challenged our right to be there and to distribute the paper. Almost every one accepted the paper, with the exception of those who were too cold to take their hands out of their pockets as they rushed by.

We all had the feeling that the distribution of The Worker is an accepted fact, and part of the scene in the auto industry. Keeping in mind the concentrated and continuous attacks and persecution to which our movement has been subjected over the years, this fact emphasizes the failure of Big Business and of McCarthyism to stampede the workers in the basic industries.

In fact, we had the feeling that had we not been on the job to distribute the paper, that would have caused comment.

As for the participants in the distribution, the response of the workers cheered and warmed us far more than any physical comforts could have.

fit the prosecution's purpose of confusing the jury and giving the picture of a "Russian-model plot" in the Rocky Mountain area. Despite repeated admonitions from the court, Lautner interjected inflammatory remarks in his answers to questions.

Court-appointed defense counsel and Mrs. Mary Kaufman, representing Mrs. Anna Correa Bary, argued that Lautner testimony was inadmissible.

The issue, they argued, is not what Lautner believed, learned, or taught, but what the defendants believed and agreed. Lautner's testimony, they said, was being introduced to prejudice the jury before any showing had been made of a "conspiracy" by the defendants on trial.

This procedure, it was shown, violates legal precedents in conspiracy cases in the 10th judicial circuit where the trial is taking place.

### TESTIMONY PERMITTED

The court, however, has admitted Lautner's testimony on grounds that it goes "to the nature of the conspiracy," but with the provision that if it is not connected with the defendants it will be stricken from the record.

Against this, Hodges, who for four years was national treasurer of the Republican party, argued, "I know of no way of proving the policy and purpose of a party other than by its official actions. I see no distinction between the Communist Party and others. No man can show me the policy of the Communist group except by its official actions. No man's opinion is worth a continental."

Defense counsel also argued that on numerous occasions the prosecution has stated that "the Communist party is not on trial," yet Lautner's testimony, was all about the party. All he testified about the defendants was that he met Arthur Bary in 1935 while Bary was an organizer of the Food Workers Industrial union, and that he saw Bary at the Communist party convention in 1948.

An argument by Mrs. Kaufman that the acceptance of party documents in evidence is based on a theory of guilt by association instead of the traditional principle of personal guilt succeeded in barring the 20-year old pamphlets "Why Communism" and "Manual of Organization."

Mrs. Kaufman also objected that the introduction of books as evidence violates the First amendment under which the right to publish books is protected.

## ADLAI MARKS TIME

A GROUP of Democratic Senators is taking a stronger peace stand today in connection with Quemoy and Matsu than on any other foreign policy issue in recent years. But Adlai Stevenson, head of the party, continues to remain silent at this writing.

This cannot be the result of any difficulty on the part of Stevenson in the use of words. He is considered a past master in the making of phrases, although whether to express or conceal ideas is a matter for debate.

A dispatch from Chicago in last Sunday's New York Times supposedly gives the answer to Stevenson's pained silence. Although the 1952 Presidential candidate is nowhere quoted in the dispatch, it is clear that it is based on an off-the-record interview with Stevenson. The views given, therefore, are right out of the horse's mouth, if one can thus refer to the source of so many scholarly epigrams.

STEVENSON is reported in the dispatch as deeply concern-

ed over the direction in which the nation is drifting. He is said to feel strongly that the Administration's course has not been the wisest, and that the mounting tension over Quemoy and Matsu presage a showdown between our country and China.

He feels he has an obligation to at least the 27,000,000 Americans who voted for him to state his position. Then why has he kept quiet so long? He doesn't want to rock the boat, he wants to avoid partisan discussion, he doesn't want to seek political advantage, he doesn't want to embarrass the Administration, he doesn't want to further divide our country, he doesn't want to do any of these things in the face of the dangers that face the nation. Are these dangers the "War Party" of Knowland, Bridges, Carney, McCarthy? Oh, no, they are, presumably the bogey of Communism.

Stevenson, in other words, would like his supporters to believe that it is a series of statesmanlike and patriotic motives

that bids him hold his tongue. Well, let's see.

THE MATTER comes into clearer focus, I think, if the question is put something like this: how does it happen that the most important newspaper spokesmen for big business, like the Republican New York Times and the Republican Herald Tribune, call for evacuation of Quemoy and Matsu, while Democratic Stevenson is strangely mum.

Is it perhaps because these papers are supporters of Eisenhower and are giving him friendly advice on how to get out of a mess and restore the prestige of the Administration in the country and throughout the world—while Stevenson, on the other hand, as the leader of the opposition, fears that any sharp position by himself, aligning him with Senators like Morse and Lehman, would help unloose a tidal wave of rank and file peace action from one end of the country to the other?

Is it that Stevenson feels that as head of the Democratic Party

he is more restricted in his actions than any individual Senator—like Lehman or Morse again—and that anything he would say would have greater national repercussions? And that as a spokesman for big business, he sees his responsibility primarily as one of softening the opposition to Administration and Big Business policies, rather than helping arouse it?

It is some of the labor-backed Senators—Kefauver and even Humphrey, in addition to those mentioned—who, at least on the question of Quemoy and Matsu and in nailing the Knowland-Carney-Bridges Axis as a "War Party," are speaking for the safety of the country, for its peace and prestige.

Stevenson, on the other hand, is aligned squarely with the official Rayburn and Johnson leadership in Congress. This in turn has its strongest ties with the Dixiecrats and with Senators like George who directly put across the Formosa resolution for Eisenhower and thereby created a field day for the "War Party."

By Alan Max

THERE IS MUCH food for thought both in the activity by labor-endorsed Senators around the Morse quit-Quemoy resolution, and in the reluctance of Stevenson to speak up.

The attack now starting in the Senate against the Administration's Quemoy and Matsu policy is a sign that the peace sentiment in the country is breaking through. The fact that these Senators responded to the peace sentiment is an answer, in my opinion, to any progressive who denies the possibility of influencing the Democratic Party on foreign policy.

On the other hand, the appearance of Stevenson in the role of tongue-tied schoolboy at this critical moment, should serve to remind the 15,000,000 unionists that on the most vital issues they cannot sit back and leave matters in the hands of the Democratic Party leadership. What is needed is for them to assert themselves—on the Morse resolution for example—with vigor and independence.



# Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY  
AND SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW  
PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New  
York 3, N. Y., Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.  
Cable Address "Dailywork" New York, N. Y.

President—Joseph Dermer; Secretary-Treasurer—Charles J. Hendley

## CHURCHILL'S RETIREMENT

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE are being deluged with editorials, encomiums, television and radio broadcasts on the life and works of Winston Churchill.

The picture of Churchill the war leader in the early '40s, fingers uplifted in the famous V-sign, symbol of a period when both British imperialist interests and the British nation were in danger from the same enemy—is being used to re-awaken memories and genuine emotions in the American people and to hide the reactionary character of most of Churchill's career.

The real story of Churchill's years in public life is not so much what he did. It is rather how history marched onward—in spite of all that Churchill and the British Tories did to hold it back.

When Churchill began his career at the turn of the century, the Boer war, in which he participated, was to give Britain its last extension of colonial territory.

China was a rich preserve for profit-hungry imperialists, foremost among them the class that Churchill served. But a great people has wiped out imperialism and established one of the great sovereign powers of the earth.

Churchill proudly boasted that he would not preside over the disintegration of the British empire. But India, on whose northwest frontier he won a medal for shooting foes of British imperialism, is an important power.

Long since gone is the Czar. Churchill was his firm ally as first lord of the admiralty in World War I. In the place of Czarist Russia arose a Socialist land, the first in the world.

Churchill's hatred of Socialism dated from the day that the Czarist regime was ground into the dust of history by workers and peasants sick of hunger and carnage. The great struggle of the peoples of Europe after World War I, for social changes that would bring an end to war, were to him "foul baboonery."

One of the most curious encomiums being delivered upon Churchill's retirement, comes from President Eisenhower who says Churchill's advice will be sought even after his retirement.

The fact is, that when Churchill advised badly—with his Fulton speech, his "Iron Curtain" mythology, etc.—his advice was welcomed in Washington. But when he advised well—as on the need for Big Power talks—his advice was brusquely vetoed by the White House.

This advice, which Eisenhower made him publicly recant, was given largely under the prodding of the British working class. While Anthony Eden is not likely to renew the pressure for Big Power talks, the British working people will continue to clamor for this only solution to the clouds that today hang over mankind.

Let Churchill's retirement be the occasion for renewing the ties of the American working people with those of Britain and of the rest of the world for negotiations and for lasting peace.

## THE SOUTHLAND STRIKES

THE CURRENT STRIKES in the South have more than a usual significance. In magnitude, industries affected, militancy and timing, they represent a rising level of struggle in the southland that should be especially heartening to the unionists in the north.

At this writing AFL Greyhound bus drivers on lines stretching to most of the southern states, were joining the strike movement. Fifty thousand members of the Communications Workers of America, CIO, employed in the 11-state Southern Bell Telephone system are out for nearly four weeks. Twenty-five thousand workers of 10 AFL railroad crafts, backed by the unaffiliated operating Brotherhoods, are striking the 14-state Louisville & Nashville line for nearly four weeks. More thousands are affected in other strikes in the south.

The solidarity and militancy of the workers, in face of the viciousness of the struck companies that are refusing to negotiate seriously but are concentrating on strike-breaking, should be ample evidence that southern working men and women are more than willing to organize and fight.

This should point up with extra emphasis that the situation is ripe for that much talked about, sweeping organizing drive, especially in the south, by the merged labor movement. The movement in the southern states should also serve to bolster the fight for the \$1.25 an hour minimum wage in place of the 90 cents President Eisenhower proposes in an apparent effort to come closer to what southern employers think a minimum should be.

At the same time, the southern strike movement shows that the workers in these low wage areas are not just waiting for legislative benefits. They are taking the direct union way to win higher wages.

These strikes should be given the warmest support by the entire labor movement. All labor has a vital interest in these struggles.

THERE IS ROOM for doubting Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' affinity for Asian freedom if we study the Congressional Record of March 31, 1955. On that day Rep. Adam C. Powell, the Harlem Democrat, raked the Eisenhower Administration over the coals for not having reacted favorably to the conference of 30 Asian and African nations scheduled to convene in Bandung, Indonesia on April 18.

Rep. Powell, who defied the Administration in accepting an invitation to the conference as an observer, wanted to know why the U. S. is sending no one to this conference. "I do not believe," he advised, "that we or any country is strong enough to be indifferent to a conference representing three-fifths of the earth's population."

Dulles' snub to 1,500,000-000 Asians, Rep. Powell indicated, was not an oversight. The Harlem Democrat pointed out:

"The people of Asia cannot understand why Formosa with a population of eight million got \$90,000,000 in aid while Indonesia with eighty million got only \$7,000,000."

These and other U. S. aid figures in Asian countries, Powell said, gives the U. S. aid policies the "look of rank discrimination." Asians, he continued, are therefore asking:

"Is your aid really to help underdeveloped peoples raise their standard of living, or is it a carrot being held out to persuade us to go along with your system of military alliances?"

This historical question just about sums up the effect of the Eisenhower-Dulles policies in Asia and Africa. Rep. Powell must have thought so, or he would have had a word of praise for the South East Asia Treaty Organization, a Dulles creature which does not include India, China or Indonesia, the three countries containing the overwhelming majority of Asian peoples.

"Let us consult with the Asian and African nations," Powell urged, "on every aspect of our Eastern policy. This means a complete re-evaluation of the importance of the East in world politics. We can hope to achieve

## On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

### The Blessings Of Liberty

the solution of their problems only by establishing a relationship of full equality."

POWELL also reminded Congress that the U. S. is not a "white man's country." He spoke of "eradicating second-class citizenship" for the 23,000,000 colored Americans—Negroes, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and others—who constitute "a racial link between this country and the peoples of Asia and Africa." That word "equality" applied both Asians, Africans and colored Americans had particular significance, for Powell had said a few paragraphs before this passage:

"If Communism is defeated the West will thrive and go forward. But if Communism is defeated, what will happen to Asia and Africa? Asia and Africa will still be confronted with its problems of colonialism, illiteracy, hunger and disease."

The implication here is clear as to the connection of the West with imperialism and colonialism. And it might be inferred from Powell's statement that Dulles' Asian trips have had nothing to do with ending colonialism and bringing freedom and independence.

Although Powell challenged the Dulles foreign policy, he accepted the fallacious thesis upon which that foreign policy is based. "I do not advocate for one moment that we cast aside our fight against Communism," he said. And his proposals for a change in policy were based on the belief that these proposals constituted a better way of defeating Communism. He has not escaped the effects of cold war shibboleths, but he eschewed atomic diplomacy and urged a

turn from the madness of the war party and the false security of conformity with it.

He found no fault with the five principles of Asian-African Conference: (i) mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, (ii) mutual non-aggression, (iii) mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs, (iv) equality of mutual benefit, and (v) peaceful co-existence."

IT WAS SURPRISING how many of Powell's colleagues caught the spirit of his speech. First to congratulate Powell was Rep. Brooks Hays (D-Ark) who reported having heard an Asian official state the need of his country as being, respect and rice, in that order. Hays was followed by Reps. Louis C. Rabaut (D-Mich), Frank Thompson (D-N. J.), Richard Bolling (D-Mo), Stewart Udall (D-Ariz), Henry A. Dixon (R-Utah) and John P. Saylor (P-Pa). Rep. Dixon announced that Utah had memorialized Congress on equal rights for all citizens, catching the spirit of Powell's speech.

The Powell speech is must reading for Negro leaders who have supinely followed the Dulles-Eisenhower foreign policy in the hope of getting "breaks" on the home front. The support he got on the floor, North and South, proves that we need not "forego peace in order to enjoy the blessings of liberty," as Dulles advised Negroes in his speech March 20 at a United Negro College Fund meeting. Powell's speech, no matter how much he may have bowed to the old totems and taboos, had within it the belief that the "blessings of liberty" are bound up in the fight for world peace.

## The Miracle Drugs

LAST WEEK Dr. Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin and one of the scientists who contributed most to the study of anti-biotics died in London.

IT WAS in 1928 that Fleming who was a medical bacteriologist looked at a plate on which he had been growing a variety of bacteria, called staphylococcus, and observed a vagrant mold, growing by chance on the same plate was killing the culture. Dr. Fleming, interested as a medical man in any substance which would kill bacteria began to isolate and grow the mold, testing it against other bacteria.

His careful painstaking work soon proved that the substance killing the bacteria was a yellow pigmented secretion of a variety of penicillium mold. He called this substance penicillin.

Many years passed while other scientists worked on penicillin testing it against bacteria in the laboratory. Finally in 1941, it was used clinically in tests on human infections. These tests proved that penicillin was effective against a host of infections such as boils, pneumonia, conjunctivitis, venereal diseases. The scientists began to realize that if produced in sufficient quantities the use of penicillin could change the health picture throughout the world. Pharmaceutical companies, smelling the profits, began to invest money in the setting up of research laboratories and factories for the manufacture of penicillin. By 1944 the drug was being produced on a mass basis.

TODAY MILLIONS of people have been saved illness, suffer-

ing and death through the administration of penicillin and the other anti-biotics discovered since. Penicillin therapy has become almost a school in itself.

However, the miracle drugs have some drawbacks. Doctors and research workers have found that the thoughtless use of the antibiotics can be harmful. As far as we now know, the virus diseases such as measles, mumps, colds, and influenza are not effected by the anti-biotics. Many patients, children and adults are becoming sensitized to drugs given needlessly so that when they are administered in a serious illness harmful reactions result. Skin rashes are a frequent reaction to these drugs and the drug should be stopped and the physician notified when this condition appears.

Self medication with penicillin, the use of penicillin, powders, ointments, mouth washes, toothpastes and chewing gum is dangerous. It is wise not to continue taking the drug after it has worked a cure. It is foolish to use left over antibiotics on a child's cold if it was prescribed for another of the family.

Used wisely by both patient and physician, the antibiotics are truly miracle drugs.

## Explode Air-to-Air Anti-Aircraft Bomb

LAS VEGAS, Nev., April 6.—The U. S. Air Force today exploded an anti-aircraft air-to air missile six miles in the sky with a nuclear blast said to be powerful enough to knock down a bomber formation even in a near miss.

## Major Liquor Firms Indicted as Trust

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Justice Department announced that a Baltimore Federal Grand Jury today indicted 14 major distiller corporations, 31 individuals and three Maryland state liquor associations on charges of conspiring to fix liquor prices. The indictment also named seven Baltimore liquor wholesalers.

The 14 distillers named were from New York City, Detroit and Baltimore: The National Distillers Products Corp.; Joseph Seagram & Sons; Distillers Distributing Corp.; Schenley Industries, Inc., and its subsidiary Schenley's Distributors; Melrose Distillers; Dant Distilling & Distributing Co.; CVA Corp.; McKesson & Robbins, all of New York; Hiram Walker & Sons; its subsidiary Hiram Walker, Inc.; Gooderham & Worts; and James Barclay & Co., all of Detroit, and the Crosse & Blackwell Co., of Baltimore.

## Say Dulles Will Tell All About Yalta Leak

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The State Department declined comment today on a report that Secretary John Foster Dulles will tell a Congressional committee that his own top public relations aide "leaked" an advance copy of the 1945 Yalta conference papers to the N. Y. Times.

The report, by Martin Hayden of the North American Newspaper Alliance, said Dulles would tell the Senate Foreign Relations Committee April 18 that Carl W. Mc Ardle, assistant secretary of state for public affairs, gave the Times the Yalta documents before they were released generally March 16.



# A Look at GM's 'Utopia'

By WILLIAM ALLAN

CLEVELAND. — UAW president Walter Reuther in his opening address lowered the boom on the propaganda blasts of General Motors directed at the auto workers, where GM has been claiming that to work for them is the closest one can get to "Utopia."

Reuther lifted the picture presented by GM out of the generalities and glittering platitudes that the GM publicity department has been gilding it with and revealed what has been happening to wages, since GM says that 1954 was a "prosperous year for GM workers."

Wages of GM workers in 1954 compared to 1953 came down five and one half percent, while GM profits went up 34.8 percent between those two years. In 1954 GM production was down two percent below 1953 but their profits were up 43.8 percent.

GM MADE \$1,645,000,000 in profits in 1954 before taxes. For

every dollar General Motors paid workers in wages, they made 94 cents profits. Out of the last tax reduction put over by the Cadillac Cabinet GM got \$219,000,000,000.

Harlow Curtice, president of General Motors got \$686,000 in salary in 1954. Based on 52 weeks a year, 40 hours a week, Curtice was paid \$329 an hour.

It would take the average GM worker 150 years to earn what Curtice got in one year.

Alfred Sloan, chairman of GM got \$48,600 in salary in 1954, but to bolster that up he has got \$4½ million in GM stock which he owns. So that his hourly rate if you take his stock income and his salary together based on 40 hours a week, 52 weeks a year, he had a hourly income of \$2,178 per hour.

Thus a GM executive gets 150 times what a GM worker gets. Some 60 GM executives got last year in salaries and bonuses, \$12,600,000.

## Tenants in North Phila. Seek City's Aid in Fight on Rats

PHILADELPHIA.

MOTHERS living in the 2200 and 2300 block of Redner St. (near Jefferson St. in North Philadelphia) want action to relieve the miserable conditions they are forced to live under in this slum-blighted area. Representatives of the Daily Worker asked some mothers and housewives in this street, all of whom are Negro, what the people in that street needed.

They were told that one of the first things needed was the removal of the lumber and junk yards that are a haven for rats and disease. One said that she was afraid to leave her young baby asleep alone in the second floor backroom because of the rats. The child was bitten once by a rat that climbed in the room from the lumber yard. In this street there are two or three junk and second-hand lumber yards that now occupy the space where houses were pulled down.

THE DWELLINGS in this street were built before, or around, the turn of the century, and while they are two-story brick structures with four rooms and some a shed-kitchen built of wood, they have become slums for the lack of necessary repairs. Most of these "band-box" dwellings have no central heating system for cooking or heating. In some, it is done by the old coal stove and oil stoves. Certainly, this creates a fire hazard which takes scores of lives of working-class families yearly in Philadelphia.

SINCE THE STREET was vacated some 35 or 40 years ago by white workers who moved to more modern homes, these slum dwellings have become a source of super profit and exploitation by landlords and real estate agents.

In some instances these two-story bandbox dwellings with the old water closet in the back yard and no bath room are being rented as apartments and furnished rooms for as much as seven and eight dollars a week.

This is particularly a money-making racket for some sub-renters who strive to take over each house for sub-letting as fast as one becomes empty.

THIS PAST WINTER freezing weather caused the sewage pipes

to burst and flood the back yards and cellars of some homes in the 2200 block of Redner Street and took weeks to get the landlord to consider repairing it. This "don't-care" attitude irritates the tenants who are under the constant threat of constable evictions for the least delay in the payment of rent.

The tenants are forced to accept these conditions because there is just no place to go. It is evident that the present city slum clearance program is too little and too slow to meet the needs of the forced slum dwellers.

THE ONLY OUTLOOK for the people living in these areas if they are to relieve their plight to some degree is organization. And when they are organized they can use their collective strength to force landlords to stop rent gouging and make necessary repairs on their properties. And they can put pressure on city officials to enforce the health and housing codes in this highly congested area.

## OK Farm Loans For 13 Counties In New Jersey

TRENTON.—Thirteen New Jersey counties—all those south of Morris, Union and Warren—have been designated by Secretary of Agriculture Benson as eligible for emergency farm loans. The announcement was made last week by Chester J. Tyson, Jr., director of the state Farm Home Administration.

Only those "carrying out a reasonably sound farm program," who are in financial straits because of an unfavorable cost of production-prices relationship, and are not able to get financing from banks or Production Credit Association, will be eligible for loans.

Loans may be made for buying seed, feed, fertilizer, baby chicks or other essential operating expenses. Loans cannot be made however, to refinance other debts.

## Say Big Money Back of Holdup Of Flint FEP

FLINT.—Some of the "most terrific money pressure in Flint history" was blamed for the failure last week of the City Commission to adopt a Fair Employment Practices Ordinance which had passed by a 6-2 majority at the first reading a week earlier.

"Shift Break," a radio program of the International United Automobile Workers, charged that during the intervening week "somebody pulled the switch and two votes crumbled." The two commissioners back-tracking on their earlier stand in favor of FEPC were Mayor George Algoe and Commissioner Cranston.

Between the first and second readings, the Flint Journal (dubbed a "GM handbill" by Shift Break) editorialized lengthily against FEPC, and there was an organized phone call campaign. There are rumors, Shift Break said, that "high industrial figures" were involved in the anti-FEPC campaign.

Nobody spoke against FEPC at the first Commission hearings, but last Monday the advocates of discrimination had a spokesman: G. Keyes Page, an "import from Missouri," as Shift Break put it, who heads the Civic Research Council of Flint, formerly known as the Genesee Taxpayers Association.

Monday's Commission meeting was packed. Spokesmen for FEPC included Norman Bully, president of the Greater Flint CIO Council; UAW Regional Director Robert Carter and leaders of the Jewish Community Council and the Flint Council of Churches.

Labor-backed Commissioner Marlon Butler compared the big money pressure which had been exerted on the Commission to reverse the pro-FEPC vote to tactics used by the Ku Klux Klan and the Black Legion. Commissioner David Magee warned the original opponents of the ordinance and those who had switched their votes that defeat of the ordinance would mean telling the world that Flint favors discrimination. Shift Break made a point of acknowledging the courageous and principled position taken by Magee, who was elected without labor support.

Faced with the certainty that the FEPC would be defeated if a vote were called, the four Commissioners who stuck by their principles moved to table the measure. They were joined in this tabling move by Commissioner Crane, an original opponent of the bill, and there is at present no indication that he would change his vote if the matter were brought up again.

Did you know, sir? May Day greeting deadline is April 15.

## AUTOMATION AND JOBS

By WILLIAM ALLAN CLEVELAND.

PRESIDENT Walter P. Reuther's report to the 15th UAW convention in Cleveland said automation "holds tremendous possibilities for good or evil."

Labor has no quarrel with the new machines and devices, but said Reuther: "Improperly used, for narrow and selfish purposes, they can create a social and economic nightmare in which men walk idle and hungry—made obsolete as producers because the mechanical monsters around them cannot replace them as consumers."

On this basis president Reuther called for a Congressional investigation of automation and a Washington Conference in April 4 of representatives of labor, industry, government, science and automation experts to work out policies within the structure of capitalist society "that will insure that greater technological progress will result in greater human progress."

The way the National Association of Manufacturers rants against Reuther's views you'd hardly believe that Reuther merely expresses a mild, pro-capitalist liberal approach to the problem. While a Marxist would join hands with Reuther in fighting for reforms that mitigate the "nightmare" effects of automation on labor and the people, he'd have no illusions that the private profiteers would ever use the automation machinery for the people's good. They produce solely for their narrow, selfish maximum profits interests that clashes with the interests of the people, say the Marxists. It's not the machines but their owners who create "nightmares." The Labor Research Association puts it this way: "Unemployment results from the private ownership of the tools of production and not from the improvement of the machines."

But the Benjamin Fairlesses of U. S. Steel and the Del Harders of the Ford Motor Co., make no distinction between the Marxist and the Reuther views on automation. These gentry dish out equal treatment to Reuther and the Marxists as the "prophets of doom" on automation.

It's the "psychology of fear," rants Fairless, to hold that automation destroys the jobs of thousands. "I am deeply disturbed when I hear the short-sighted groups running down and damning this manufacturing innovation," laments Harder.

FAIRLESS and Harder won't simmer down until we don't fairy wings, fly though the air with the greatest of ease and agree with the National Association of Manufacturers that:

"Automation is a magical key to creation, not a blunt instrument of destruction, and the worker's talent and skill will continue to merit reward in the fairland of the world to come." (From NAM pamphlet: Calling All Jobs).

The NAM "fairland" of automation was already described at

the 14th UAW convention by A. Granakis, UAW Local 1250 president at the automated Ford engine plant in Cleveland. Said he: "We have got 78 people in Cleveland doing the work of 770 people from the Rouge and we are outproducing them with 78 people." Even Fairless and Harder dare not say that all and the same displaced Ford "brawn" workers will be retrained and absorbed as the new "brain" workers under automation. All they can do is throw out statistics about increased job opportunities in tourist courts, amusement parks and other service trades. But even in boom times most displaced workers do a lot of belt-tightening and down-graded eating before finding new jobs. And many of them past the hiring age of 40 start traveling: fast towards Skid Row on Chicago's Madison Street and Detroit's lower Michigan Ave.

A RECENT REPORT on Ford's automated Cleveland plants describes this NAM "fairland" as follows: "On the V-8 assembly line, the line speed is increased to make up for down-time whenever the Committeeman isn't looking. In the past couple of years there have been walkouts, one last summer in the flywheel department over the heat. Before that, there was a walkout in hot test over speedup, slippery floors, smoke and heat. It can be said without fear of contradiction that those workers not eliminated by automation are speeded up by it." (Ed. note a strike has been authorized against speedup in this plant).

It's no wonder then that the UAW doesn't trust impartial umpires and arbitrators to make decisions for them on new automated job classifications. No wonder the union demands the retraining of workers at company expense, preferential hiring of laid-off union members, short-term contracts, annual wages, contract clauses against speedup, shorter hours without wage reductions as the next major bargaining demand of the UAW following 1955 and legislative guarantees against the evils of automation.

The shorter hours demand can't wait until 1957. It can be tackled this year by a big UAW push behind the Murray-Metcalf Bill in Congress calling for \$1.25 minimum wage, time and a half after 37½ hours now and after 35 hours beginning two years from now.

A further answer to the evil effects of automation is to carry out the full logic behind president Reuther's stand that with H-bombs in force: "Peace is now a condition of survival."

The amount of jobs for displaced auto workers can be increased by transferring war appropriations to peace-time projects, and increasing East-West trade based on the peaceful co-existence of all nations.

Don't be left out! Get your May Day greeting in by April 15.

## Jersey Parley April 16 to Defend Martha Stone

NEWARK.—A statewide conference to defend Martha Stone, Smith Act defendant in the Connecticut conspiracy frameup, has been called for Saturday, April 16, from 12:30 to 6 p.m. at Clinton Ave., Newark.

Miss Stone, state chairman of the New Jersey Communist Party, has lived and worked here for many years, and is known to thousands of textile, auto, electrical and other workers throughout the state. She was indicted, along with seven Connecticut residents, for conspiracy to "teach and advocate force and violence."

The conference will deal with various aspects of the fight against the Smith Act, and specifically with a program of action for the defense of Miss Stone.

Speakers include Martha Stone, Regina Frankfeld, who served a prison term as the result of a Smith Act conviction; Lewis Moroz, executive secretary of the N. J.

Civil Rights Congress; Bert McLeach of Connecticut, and others.

The Provisional Committee for Defense of Martha Stone, sponsors of the conference, urge a large turnout from all over Jersey. Anyone is eligible to attend the conference, says the committee's call, who is "interested in protecting the right of advocacy of ideas as provided for in the Bill of Rights, and protecting the constitutional rights of Martha Stone."

Organizations may send delegates or observers. Registration fee is \$1 per person.

Attendance at the conference by all anti-McCarthy forces in the state "can effect a defense arm which will give support to the forces determined to protect the Bill of Rights for all the people and deliver a powerful blow against McCarthyism," the call for the conference declares. "The defense of the rights of Martha Stone is key in this battle."

## Classified Ads

FOR SALE

PRE-SEASON specials. Outdoor Barbecue \$7.50; Insulated Bay \$3.49; Saran Con-tour Chair \$23.95; Air Conditioners? Yes, at lowest prices ever. Standard Brand Dist., 143 4th Ave. (13 & 14 Sts.) GR 3-7819. 1 hr. free parking or 2 tokens.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

USED furniture, pianos, bicycles. Low prices. Call Ed Wendell, JE 6-8000.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance, experienced piano movers. Wendell, JE 6-8000.

SPIES' moving and pickup service, city, country. Short notice, plan ahead. UN 4-7707.

MOVING • STORAGE

FRANK GIARAMITA

15 E. 7th St. GR 7-2457  
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

We mourn the loss of

BESSIE DAVIS

Died April 3, 1955

For more than a quarter of a century, she was a LEADER in the fight for Negro Freedom, Peace and Socialism

—BEDFORD-STUYVESANT REGION, C.P.

Funeral Friday, April 8 — 1 P.M.

Varley Funeral Home, 1904 Fulton St., Brooklyn



# Movies, TV and...

## by david platt Columbia 'Arts' Conference Good Step in Right Direction

The two-day all-student "Arts" conference at Columbia on March 25 and 26 was an extraordinary affair.

It was a heartening thing to see the youth of one of our great universities displaying an active interest and appreciation and need for art.

Despite all the bunk that the youth are hopelessly sunk in cynicism and sadism—and you'd think they would be after long subjection to a diet of anti-human paperbacks, TV dramas and movies a la "Blackboard Jungle" and Mickey Spillane—the "Arts" conference showed that a deep hunger exists among the youth for the great inspiration and humanity which a healthy art provides, and that the anti-intellectualism of the McCarthy terror has not been able to crush that desire for good art.

It was also heartening to see that many of the creative artists of our country who had been silenced by the witchhunting manias and the search for security risks are beginning to speak out again.

What a pleasure it was to hear some of our best novelists, poets, playwrights, actors and dancers express their minds about such things as unemployment in the arts, the commercialization and the censorship of the arts, the contempt for art in high government circles, the burning need for subsidized theatre, opera, dance and music without political strings attached.

Without exaggerating the present moment which bears such a great threat to freedom, or blinding oneself to the demoralizing effect of a decade of repression directed against the intellectuals, anyone with eyes, can see that there are new winds stirring in the land and particularly in the universities.

A few years ago—even one year ago—when McCarthy was riding high, an "arts" conference such as this in which there was general agreement that the arts were in danger, could not have taken place. I cannot imagine anyone getting up on a platform at Columbia a year or two ago, as one speaker did last week, and call for less military co-existence and more cultural co-existence and interchange of ideas on the ground that Communism is an idea and can only be fought with another idea.

A further indication of the concern of American intellectuals with what is happening in our country was the recent letter to the N. Y. Times from William Faulkner, in which the Nobel Prize-winning novelist expressed with deep irony and anger his feelings about the State Department's expulsion of the Metropolitan of the Russian Orthodox Church from these shores.

And in the current issue of Saturday Review, John Steinbeck lets loose a terrific blast at the whole informer system. No less significant is the fact that men like Herbert Aptheker, associate editor of Masses & Mainstream, for the first time in years have been getting invitations to address college students on the subject of Marxism-Leninism. These are just a few of the signs that the political climate is changing.

Freedom in art and freedom in political life are profoundly linked. The arts cannot flourish in an atmosphere where everything, even art itself is a security risk.

Without the democratic freedom of the artist to fully express himself, without the freedom to criticize, art dies.

Many of those who spoke at the Columbia conference felt this instinctively even though they were not fully aware of all the implications of what they were saying.

There are many mansions in the house of art and men and women of good will everywhere in the land, and no matter how much they may disagree about art and other social questions, they must, to retain their integrity and honor, unite against obscurantism and witchhunting.

Thus it was an encouraging sign that the conference did not indulge in McCarthy redbaiting.

Perhaps it will not be long when conferences such as this will, in support of free inquiry and of culture which means the right to knowledge and the free use thereof, permit people with Marxist views to share the speakers' platform and participate in a fruitful exchange of ideas.

For years college students and the whole country have been getting an earful every hour of the day and night in the press, TV, radio and screen about the menace of communism. Actually it is the menace of democracy that they fear and as long as this fear is permitted to dominate our thinking, there can be no real freedom here.

For as Milton Howard observed in his stimulating essay "Turning Point for Intellectuals" in the February issue of M. & M., "the lament against the unmistakable degradation of free thought in the country can become something more than mere misery only if it is finally recognized that there can be little democracy for anyone if the communists and Marxists are not freed of the criticism by prison." The criticism by prison and Smith Act frameup must be replaced by the criticism of ideas. The right of the nation to debate with itself must be restored. For it was a very keen boast of Joe McCarthy's Yale disciple, Mr. William C. Buckley, made in a speech at the university, that McCarthy's achievement had been 'to make certain questions undebatable.' All questions must become debatable again.

Amen to that!

## State Dep't Wants More Liquor

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The State Department contends that U. S. interests have "suffered" because American diplomats don't get a big enough "whisky allowance."

The Department asked Congress to boost funds allowed diplomats to wine and dine foreign officials overseas from \$475,000 to \$700,000 a year. Some Congressmen have dubbed this the "whisky allowance."

Chairman John J. Rooney (D-NY) of a House Appropriations subcommittee wanted to know why the Department asked for the boost while President Eisenhower is conducting his drive to balance the budget.

## Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV  
News, sports (2) 6 p. m.  
Movie: Sherlock Holmes—Basil Rathbone (2) 6:15  
John Daly, news (7) 7:15  
Douglas Edwards, news (2) 7:30  
Movie: Winslow Boy (British) (9) 7:30 & 10. Good  
Groucho Marx (4) 8  
Play: Private Worlds with Claudette Colbert (2) 8:30  
Movie: Fame is the Spur (5) 8:30. Excellent (British).  
Dagnet (4) 9  
Play: Glass Parlor (7) 9:30  
Play: The Browning Version (4) 10. Herbert Marshall & Judith Evelyn  
Ernie Kovacs (5) 10  
Movie: Scotland Yard Investigator (2) 11:15. Erich von Stroheim. Well acted.

RADIO  
News, WOR, WCBS, WRCA, 6 p. m.  
John Vandercook, CIO news WABC 7  
Aaron Copland's Red Pony WNYC 7-8:30  
The Choraliers WCBS 7:30  
Edward Murrow, news WCBS 7:45  
Exhibition Baseball: Dodgers vs. Washington WMGM 7:55  
Douglas Edwards, news WCBS 8:25  
Bob Hope show WRCA 8:30

MOVIES  
Romeo and Juliet (Italian-British), Sutton.  
Gate of Hell (Japanese), 50th St. Guild.  
Camille (Greta Garbo revival), Translux Normandie.  
Holiday for Henrietta (French) Fine Arts.  
Glass Slipper, Music Hall  
Wages of Fear (French), Paris  
Chekhov's Safety Match (Russian) Stanley  
Aida (Italian), World  
Big Day (French) and Last Holiday (British) Beverly  
Bad Day at Black Rock, Waverly. Today only. Also at the Uptown Through Sat.  
Genevieve (British) and Big Day (Jacques Tati-French) Apollo 42nd  
One Summer of Happiness (Swedish) Little Carnegie

DRAMA  
Plain and Fancy Winter Garden.  
Juno and Paycock, Greenwich Mews.  
Chekhov's Three Sisters, 4th St. Theatre, 83 E. 4 (near 2nd Ave.)  
Kismet, Ziegfeld  
Bus Stop, Music Box Theatre  
Comedy in Music—Victor Borge, Golden  
Finian's Rainbow, Hudson Guild  
Community Theatre, 436 W. 27 St. Friday and Saturday evenings only.  
Ibsen's Ghosts, Royal Playhouse, 62 E. 4 (near 2nd Ave.) Tues. to Sun.  
Shaw's You Never Can Tell, Provincetown Playhouse. Every Fri-Sat-Sun.

## Profile of Elia Kazan Award Winning Director



The other day Murray Kempton, N. Y. Post columnist, did a fine job of answering Ed Sullivan's remark in his Daily News column that Kazan's recent string of hits "On The Waterfront" and "Cat On A Hot Tin Roof" etc. were "giant blows in freeing the movies and the Broadway theater of Communist influence."

According to Sullivan, Kazan "proved" that a man could denounce the Communists and still survive in the theater.

Kazan followed the well-worn path of other stoolpigeons by naming names before the Un-American Activities Committee in 1952.

Sullivan boasted that Kazan's "On The Waterfront" was partly biographical. "Marlon Brando, in turning against the dictators of the waterfront at the urging of the priest and the girl with whom he was in love, actually was reenacting the role which Kazan played in real life before the Un-American Activities Committee. Kazan named names and dates just as Brando did."

Sullivan in his piece in the "News" indicated that turning stoolpigeon was an honorable act on Kazan's part, but Kempton disagreed.

"I am not cynic enough to believe," he wrote, "that this is the way Kazan would like to be remembered in history."

Kempton points out that Kazan "joined the Communist Party in 1934 and left it in 1936."

Sixteen years later when his "Communist experience was buried in the past" he was "inspired to invite disaster" by denouncing the Communists before the Un-American Activities Committee.

Even then he had to do some tall "soul searching" before he could get himself to turn stoolpigeon.

"When he went before the committee the first time," says Kempton, "he refused to name names."

Then he asked for a second chance and gave the committee the names of seven people who had allegedly belonged to his party group. One of them was the late J. Edward Bromberg.

"It is odd," continues Kempton, "that Sullivan should compare this performance of Kazan's with that of Terry Malone in 'On The Waterfront' since to my knowledge the first person to draw that comparison publicly was John Howard Lawson." (In his review of the film in the magazine of the Hollywood Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.)

Kazan stooped in order to protect his Hollywood bank account. "He was about to be thrown off the screen," says Kempton, who

asks significantly: "Does anyone out there really believe that Kazan would have been allowed to direct 'On The Waterfront' or Budd Schulberg to write it, or Lee Cobb to play in it if the House Committee had not cleared him first?"

He adds: "The ceremony of absolution was quite formalized by the time Kazan got to it. Its victim was required to do more than assert his distaste for communism; he had to offer the names of his associates in the party, publicly. Kazan did not present a single new name; the ritual was more important than any revelation."

Kempton reveals that before Kazan stooped he had a talk with a famous playwright who tried unsuccessfully to dissuade him from taking that awful step.

Today that artist is blacklisted by Hollywood but Kazan's talents are in demand there.

Thus, says Kempton: "When Sullivan tenders the medal the least Kazan can do is lower his head with proper modesty and say that he only did what everyone else was doing."

Not everyone. Only those who preferred the loss of their manhood to the depletion of their bank balance.

direction, will follow John Steinbeck now. Steinbeck authored a full-page editorial inspired by "False Witness" in the current Saturday Review of Literature.

Dudley Straus, teacher of English at Queens College for 17 years, whose trial on "neglect of duty" and "conduct unbecoming a teacher," for refusal to answer a question of political affiliation, received prolonged applause from the same forum audience, largest at the conference of 2,200 men and women.

Straus denied being a Communist on Sept. 24, 1953, the date the Board of Regents listed it as proscribed under the Feinberg law, or subsequently, but claimed his Constitutional privilege against answering questions relating to the prior period. His trial before a Board of Higher Education trial committee was concluded last Friday.

He told his audience that the Queens college students who followed the testimony were largely strangers to him, not former pupils. The collegiate audience snickered loudly, he said, when the board's special counsel, Michael A. Costaldi, in summing up, defended the board's policy of refusing to reveal sources of their "evidence" by saying there still were ex-Communists teaching and the board was helping to "rehabilitate" them. He cited the Queens college students as an example of how "our young people still have an eagerness to enter into any discussion" when challenging issues are raised. He told parents children need from them "not only counsel in techniques of caution but an example in intelligent courage." Often parents out of fear of their children's future divert their children into too safe paths, he said.

As one of more than 250 victims in New York City's academic witchhunt, Straus said, "So large a group are not a group of heroes—we're just people." He said he had "met a lot of wonderful people" since he was suspended, had received letters from people in various parts of the country, and help in "beginning the course advised by Einstein, learning a trade."

## RESISTANCE TO BOOK BANS GROWING, SAYS PUBLISHER

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Angus Cameron, publisher, told a crowded forum on "The Anti-Intellectualism Threat to Freedom," at last Saturday's Teachers Union annual educational conference, "We no longer are isolated in our resistance to censorship and blacklisting."

"Something has happened in this country, beginning with the McCarthy hearings which led to his censure," he said. That "something" had reached its greatest expression to date, he felt, in the reaction to the published revelations of Harvey Matusow.

Cameron and Albert Kahn are publishers of "False Witness," the confessions of the former FBI informer and witness, Matusow.

After he first left the publishing firm of Little Brown & Co. and started his publishing venture with Kahn, said Cameron, he was surprised at the almost complete absence of reviews of books by so-

called left wing publishing houses in the press. Their first book was reviewed by one newspaper, The Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I personally knew 30 or 40 of the 200 or so reviewers to whom publishers send copies of books," he said. "I decided with the next books we published I'd send letters. I got no replies."

But there is a "real difference" in the attitude toward "left" books now, compared to a year ago, he said. Both of his firm's last two books, "False Witness" and Ring Lardner's "The Ecstasy of Owen Muir" are being reviewed he said.

He said the "regular book trade is handling" the Matusow book, in addition to the unions and other progressive organizations which have distributed other books of the publishing firm's.

He predicted other intellectuals who have not spoken out or, if they have, have spoken in the other



## 23 Million in Japan Sign Plea to Ban A-Weapons

TOKYO, April 6.—On March 3, the National Council against A and H bombs held a meeting of its Presiding and Standing Committees. After hearing the report of Professor Kaoru Yasui, the General Secretary of the Council, who attended the Bureau Meeting in Vienna in January, it was decided to support the Vienna Appeal, and Tetsu Katayama, M.P. (Socialist Party), former Prime Minister, and other members present signed the Vienna Appeal to ban all nuclear weapons.

The following are some of the decisions reached:

- The 23 million signatures which have already been collected on the national petition will be included in the number of signatures collected for the Vienna Appeal.
- Every effort will be made to inform the 23 million people who have signed the petition against A and H bombs of the Vienna Appeal and the dangerous international situation.
- The Japanese people will be called upon to:
  - Increase the number of signatures to 30 or 40 millions.
  - Send a really representative delegation to the World Assembly.
  - Prepare for the International Conference for the prohibition of A and H bombs which will be held in Hiroshima on Aug. 6.

## Horn and Tambourine on 14 St. Play a Requiem for Hearn Store

By HARRY RAYMOND

Two Salvation Army men, one with an alto horn and the other with a tambourine, stood in front of main 14th St. entrance of Hearn's Department Store. The man with the horn, a fairly good musician, was playing an old Protestant hymn.

The man with the tambourine was singing in a somewhat hollow baritone: "Ask the Savior to help you, comfort, strengthen and keep you; He is willing to aid you; He will carry you through."

I stood a while and watched men and women on a shopping spree drop pennies, nickels and dimes into the tambourine. The Salvation Army was doing quite well. Hearn's was packing in the customers.

Hearn's, a shopping center for 128 years, was preparing to close up its big 14 Street store on Saturday.

Shoppers were crowding in to take a last look and a pick of some \$6,000,000 of merchandise which the Hearn's advertisements announced is screaming red letters "must be sold."

There were a few bargains. Shoppers were walking out with cheap handbags and blankets at \$6 a copy. But I saw no sales of the "bargain" breakfast desk at \$2.29.

Most of the people who crowded through police barriers were looking for small items, something for a dollar or two. And it was the small people who were being hurt by plans of Albert M. Greenfield, multi-millionaire owner of Hearn's, to shut shop in this popular shopping area.

Among those small people are more than 800 Hearn employees.

Some came to work in the store when the company smashed last year's May-November strike by District 65 of the CIO Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union. Although the strike was called after Hearn's had refused to negotiate a routine collective bargaining agreement, the strikers were assailed violently as "reds" and the House Committee on Un-American Activities was called in to deliver the final blow, terming union activity in the store a "red" plot.

I talked to a salesman in the children's department. He said the fact that he came in and took the place of a striker "didn't do me any good."

"It was notified a week ago that the store was closing," he said. "I was told that those who had long service records with the store would be transferred to the Hearn store in the Bronx and other branch stores in the suburbs when

they are opened."

He said there were few workers in the store now who had service records long enough to give them any reasonable vacation time or severance pay.

Another clerk, busy straightening a jumble of men's hats, said: "I don't know where we're going. I haven't got enough time in here to get on unemployment insurance."

It was tough going all over the store. The shoppers were making heavy demands and the clerks were tired and downcast.

Now and then a customer rushed out with a weary smile and a package, stating she had struck a bargain.

A woman clerk, loaded down with cotton dresses, said she, too, was a new worker who came in with the promise of advancement

if she "had no truck with the union."

"Well, I'll be out next week," she said. "Sales clerk jobs are harder and harder to find these days."

They certainly are. There's little prosperity for department store clerks. There are fewer jobs. And the field continues to shrink.

Frederick Loeser & Co. closed the doors of its Brooklyn store in March, 1952; James McCreery & Co. shut shop at 34 St. and Fifth Ave., December, 1953, after 117 years of operation; John Wanamaker's closed last December after 58 years.

Now you can hear the Salvation Army playing a requiem in front of Hearn's. This certainly doesn't add up to the prosperity the Republicans are talking about in Washington.

## UE Striker Interrupts Picket Duty to Help Tots in Danger

NEW BRITAIN, April 6.—Anthony Paige, on his way for picket duty at the truck Launderers, Frary & Clark plant here saved three tots from possible death, and then showed up in time for his picketing stint.

Paige saw smoke coming out of a two-story apartment. He dashed for the door. Finding it locked, he smashed a glass pane and turned the knob. He heard cries on the second floor. There he found an

infant tied to a crib and two children aged three and four. By the time he was able to untie the infant the smoke was so thick he had to feel his way down.

Later it developed that the parents had just left the house, expecting a sitter momentarily. The smoke came from a pan of meat in the stove that caught fire.

After parking the kids with a neighbor, Paige went to the gate of the Launderers plant.

## New Talks Held In Rubber Strike

Representatives of the CIO United Rubber Workers and of the U. S. Rubber Co. held another round of negotiations yesterday in an effort to reach a settlement for the firm's 35,000 workers in 19 plants across the country now out for a week. No change was indicated in the situation as the parties neared adjournment.

In the South, meanwhile, a strike of 725 Greyhound drivers seemed unavoidable, with the company's lines through 10 states affected.

The drivers, members of the AFL Amalgamated Street Railway and Motor Coach Employees, organized for the first time last fall, have been negotiating for their first contract.

W. A. Smallwood, regional director of the CIO Communication Workers, whose striking 50,000 members in Southern Bell Telephone have been out for more than three weeks, charged the company is recruiting scabs with the view of permanently replacing strikers.

Clashes between strikers and scabs were reported from many spots along the nine-state front. In Hattiesburg, Miss., strikers clashed with students from Mississippi

Southern College who were induced to scab.

In the strike of 25,000 workers of Louisville & Nashville Railroad, a meeting of the National Mediation Board in Washington, has "accomplished nothing," according to one source. Another meeting was set yesterday.

## McCARTHY

(Continued from Page 1)

contract for grain elevators in Pakistan with U. S. funds.

Stassen had just told the subcommittee he would reject all bids on the disputed contract and start over again. It had been charged the bid had been awarded to the highest of five bidders.

Stassen stood by his charges, in a newspaper interview, that two subcommittee staff members, Francis D. Flanagan and Robert F. Kennedy made transcripts when they questioned his subordinates in 1953. Flanagan was then subcommittee general counsel and Kennedy an assistant. Kennedy is now chief counsel.

McCarthy accused Stassen of "smeared" Flanagan and Kennedy.

May Day is a workers holiday! Say it with a greeting to The Worker!

## on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

### That Fantastic Assembly Line . . .

CONTINUING AND CONCLUDING impressions of Detroit. On a trip through the Ford River Rouge plant you go through some of the huge sheds and from a high catwalk you have to shield your face and finally turn away when a molten hunk of steel glides like soft red rubber along the rollers down below . . . but look at those workers so much closer to it, and for 8 hours at a stretch. Wow, how do they stand it? But this is not something surprising or new to see, you know much of steelworking is hardly zephyr-cooled.

But that final assembly line. What a sight! For a while as you watch and walk along with it from about 10 feet away all you can feel is fascination, and wonderment at the organization, planning and execution. Here is a miracle of automobiles taking shape right before your eyes as you walk along with it, in big jumps, one, two, three, like an erect set. One minute there is just a skeleton undercarriage moving forward on the belt. From overhead a huge line of motors comes swinging down to meet their skeletons. Two workers riding with the belt grab the motor, set it tentatively, then place it lower till it clicks into place, then they swiftly pull out the crane hooks and here comes another motor, they move back to grab it and do it again and so on. Suddenly as you move ahead the line has changed and they look like automobiles. The front assemblies, in different colors, styles and shapes, come swinging down from another point with dangling complexes of wires and are swiftly set into place—the belt never stopping. There are quick clamping movements, twists into place, then someone jumps inside with rubber flooring, puts it in place and jumps out and comes back for another one, there is flying upholstery of the right color being set in, now the cars have passed another point and from this point on ahead you see they all have big shiny bumpers, suddenly it is the end of the line, the motor roars and someone drives the finished car off with a lurch and a slamming of brakes. A fabulous sight. Can these cars really be solidly put together that way, you wonder, knowing little about cars? Guess they can, look at them all on the streets.

THIS IS THE thing about it . . . you pass through, watch a while and marvel. The workers keep doing it after you're gone.

Oh, you're conscious of them as you walk along the line and watch, and you know it's a rugged job, you heard about it before, and you think while marvelling—gosh, look at the way those guys have to keep working. But it really starts to fully sink in only later, as that moving belt keeps moving implacably through your mind, moving, moving, moving. . . .

If you watch the line and focus on one worker exclusively for a while as he keeps doing the same job, you start to feel some nervous tension. The workers on the line—most of whom seemed pretty young though not all, and about 40 percent of whom were Negro workers—give the impression of casualness and ease, and you see them grin and pass quips among themselves. That's about the way you would have to be, isn't it? You hear they get 10 minutes off in the pre-lunch working period and another 10 minutes after lunch to go to the bathroom. No "coffee breaks" at this job, buddy, not even stopping, yawning, "taking five" when you feel a little tired or cramped. Never knew how easy my work was before.

You are gone and just thinking about it—they are still there, eight hours of it, and they can't get sloppy, or afford a little slip or error, and if something didn't just work right you may even see someone run up ahead on the moving belt a car or two to finish it right. And how easy, you realize looking at it, for the company to just turn up some knob and make the line go a little faster.

IT TAKES THIS tour to give you too a full feeling of the importance of the Negro people in this city, this industry, this union. The Detroit Negro population is woven into the warp and woof of the working class and their special militant qualities bring the finest alloys into the steel of the struggles.

There is a tremendous story, I was told, in the passing of the FEPC law in Hamtramck, a community within Detroit where one year before the white workers went along with the most blatant discrimination and chauvinism. The Hamtramck workers were out of work for 9 months last year, and the need for full strength was the beginning of education. As the workers carried on a spirited, many sided civic fight for their livelihood, including demonstrations, parades, delegations, it had to be shoulder to shoulder and full strength all the way. A dramatic incident in which a restaurant owner put a pistol to the head of a Negro worker who was a fighter for FEPC and the right to eat where he chose, was the clincher, as the workers, in motion for their own rights, were shocked and galvanized. FEPC was passed in Hamtramck.

Much remains to be done in Detroit on this front of course. The "much" must come mostly from the white workers and union officials. The Negroes are not lagging for democratic rights and the self-interest of all workers through real unity. Not one bit.

Friends of the Daily Worker don't have what you'd call an easy life in Detroit. They are part of the working class with all its struggles and worries, and in addition elementary questions of security and jobs in a company city are harsh and rasping. Yet you must never get any caricatured notion of depressed, ground down people. The working class is vibrant and bubbling. "You should see them pour out for hunting and fishing," I was told. Supporters of the paper, Negro and white, multi-national in origin, marvellous Americans all, are full of bounce. They have a terrific string quartet, they sing lustily. They are resilient and realistic and not the impatient "leftists" of socialism—now vintage, yet they have the confident vision of a better world for their children and their children on the way. The scorn of one young worker for the running motor "red squad" car across the street from the paper's Sunday meeting was something to see as he leaned in and said "Tough to have to work on Sunday, isn't it?" It was the way that he said it.

You leave Detroit with the sadness of having met wonderful people whom you probably won't see again for quite a while, yet glad to have met them, and with the most specific renewed feeling of the indestructibility of the great working class and its devoted advanced vanguard. The salt of the earth.

## What's On?

### Coming

THE NEW YORK Labor Youth League invites the many friends and associates of our former chairman Joseph Bucholtz to join us in a buffet dinner and dance being tendered in his honor. The festivities will include an exciting cultural presentation. Dancing to music of the Starlighters. Sat., April 9, 7 p.m. Yugoslav Hall, 41 St. west of 9th Ave. Adm. \$1.25.

STARTS SAT., APRIL 9

Artists in color

"THE LAND"

A Drama of the Ukraine

Last 2 Days: "SAFETY MATCH"

STANLEY THEATRE

7th Ave. bet. 41 & 42 Sts.